



British Linen Office, Edinburgh, August 31. 1784.

**THE Court of Directors of the British Linen Company** give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held here on Monday the 6th of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

**MESSRS CHARLES and ROBERT FALL** of DUNBAR have, for some years past, had an establishment at Carronshore, for the sale of Corn, under the management of Mr Robert Brown. They now intimate, that they have given up that establishment, and in future their customers will please correspond with themselves at Dunbar, from whom they will be supplied in like manner as before the above establishment. Such of their customers as owe them by bill or open account, will pay the value to Messrs Fall themselves, or the order of such persons as they may hereafter authorize to receive and discharge the same.

CARRON, Aug. 30. 1784.

**WHEREAS JAMES RUSSEL**, blacksmith, residing in being guilty of a breach of trust to the Carron Company, and of theft, escaped from the constable on his way to Stirling goal, on Wednesday the 24th inst. — A reward of FIVE GUINEAS is hereby offered for apprehending him, and will be paid by Carron Company, on his being incarcerated in any of His Majesty's goals, or on his being brought to Carron.

Carron Company want 2500 DEAL ENDS, and DEALS to the length of 16 feet, either Peterburgh or Dantzick, of the following thicknesses, viz. 500 three inch, 500 two one half inch, 500 two inch, 500 one half inch, and 500 one one-fourth inch. Proposals for furnishing them to be directed to Carron office.

Carron Company will give good encouragement to Smiths, thoroughly acquainted with the manufacturing of the different articles in smith work. Not to be repeated.

## COMMONTY OF CHURNSIDE.

SEVERAL encroachments having lately been made on the said Common, the Heritors who have right of pasture, &c. upon it, are desired to meet at the house of Mr Parves in Dunfermline, on Wednesday the 8th of September next, at noon.

WILLIAM HALL.

## Intended Application to Parliament.

TURNPIKE-ROAD.

**DAVID BROWN** Writer in Melrose, Clerk to the Trustees for putting in execution the act of Parliament respecting the Turnpike road after mentioned, do hereby, in conformity to the direction of the said Trustees, as their clerk, agreeable to the standing orders of the Right Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, give notice to all concerned, That application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session thereof, for renewing the act passed in the 4th year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for repairing and widening the road from Scots-Dyke, in the county of Dumfries, by or through the villages of Langholm and Hawick, to Haremside, in the county of Roxburgh," for enlarging the term of said act, for repealing certain clauses and provisions therein; and for granting certain additional powers to the Trustees; and particularly for borrowing a further sum of money, upon the credit of the tolls, for repairing the said road. This road has its course and passes through the parishes of Canohy, Langholm, and Bur, in the county of Dumfries; and through the parishes of Cavers, Hawick, Wilton, and Alkirk, in the county of Roxburgh.

By order of the Trustees,

DAVID BROWN.

## To the Freeholders of the Shire of Ross.

**THE Sheriff-Depute of the Shire of Ross** takes this method to inform the Gentlemen Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of that County, That the annual Michaelmas Head-court will hold this year at Tain, on Wednesday the 13th of October, that place being ascertained by the decisions of the Court of Session, now affirmed by the House of Lords, to be the only legal place for holding said Meeting. — Some matters of importance, respecting the police of the county, is intended to be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting, by

GEARIES, Aug. 26. 1784.

DONALD McLEOD, S. D.

## CONTRACTOR FOR LAMPS WANTED.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING THE LAMPS OF CANONGATE for the ensuing season, is desired to lodge sealed proposals with Mr James Clark, Treasurer to the burgh of Canongate, betwixt and the 16th September 1784.

## DESERTED

From His Majesty's 63d (or West Suffolk) Regiment quartered at Stirling, on the morning of the 29th of August.

**ROBERT STEWART**, drummer, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high, 18 years of age, fresh complexion, long visage, grey eyes, fair hair; was born in Burry, St Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, and by trade a wool-comber — He went off in his regimental coat (green, faced with red) white waistcoat and breeches.

Also, at the same time, and in the same uniform, **JOSEPH MUL-LY**, drummer, 5 feet high, 15 years of age, swarthy complexion, round visage, grey eyes, brown hair; was born in the parish of Norton, in the county of Suffolk, and by trade a barber.

Whoever apprehends the above deserters, and lodges them in any of His Majesty's jails, or guard houses in Great Britain, shall receive the sum of TWENTY SHILLINGS Sterling for each, over and above the allowance made by act of Parliament, on applying to Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss, commanding the regiment at Stirling, or to Messrs Meyricks, agents, Parliament-street, London.

## HOUSE IN MONTROSE.

**TO be SOLD** by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next, A LARGE HOUSE, situated in a Court, on the west side of the high street, containing a dining-room, 26 feet by 20, and 24 feet high, a large parlour and drawing-room, six bed-chambers, an elegant stair-case, a large kitchen, pantry, and servants apartments, with commodious dry cellars, and catacombs below ground. The office-houses and garden are contiguous. The whole are built of free-stone, and all the rooms lathed, plastered, and finished in an elegant manner, with ornamental cornices, &c. The house commands an extensive prospect of the basin of Montrose, and the adjacent country.

Apply to John Auchterlony in Montrose.

## To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

**SIR,**  
**PERMIT** me, through the channel of your paper, to make a few remarks on the arguments against the late resolutions of the General Sessions of Edinburgh, in the account of Principal Robertson's very elegant and spirited speech, inserted in the *Caledonian Mercury*, 21st August 1784. — Whatever was the origin of the Secession, nine-tenths of the Seceding and Relief Meetings, erected these last forty years, have been occasioned by the violent settlement of preferences. In that period, though

there have been keen struggles in parishes, where heritors and elders had the choice of the minister, a fair election terminated them, and all parties acquiesced: Mr Dan's settlement at Calder, Dr Macknight's at Maybole, and Mr Watson's at Canongate, are instances of this.

If there were many violent settlements from 1730 to 1734, there were none of them in which there was so poor a concurrence as in the later appointments respecting Fenwick, Terregles, &c. Few disagreeable settlements happened from 1734 to 1752, compared with these which have taken place since that time. Repeated decisions in favour of patronage have not reconciled the people of Scotland to it, and probably will not do it, till they become indifferent what are the principles and characters of their teachers.

The improbability of obtaining the restoration of King William's law, is argued against applying for it; and we are told, no assistance can be expected from the Opposition, from Opposition, from the Landed Interest, or from the Populace. What assistance shall be procured from any, or all of these, is a future contingency, and, therefore, to us uncertain. But shall subjects never apply for the redress of a grievance, without certainty of success? Is it not sufficient to justify efforts for laudable and important purposes, that there is no cause of despair? In the present case there is none. Many of chief influence, both in Administration and in the Opposition, if they prove true to their declared Whig principles, must favour the measure. It is true that the Landed Interest, as a body, has not been formally consulted in this matter. But it is equally true, that motions for consulting them, repeatedly made in General Assemblies, have been opposed and rejected by the friends of patronage. These Gentlemen value themselves on being better politicians than those whom they stile the wild party; and I believe they are not mistaken. But if they knew that the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland were on their side, what maxim of sound policy makes them reluctant to ask their opinions? What man in his sober senses, who has an important cause at stake, declines applying to a Judge, and dreads his sentence, because he knows it would prove favourable? It is a strong assertion, that the Landed Interest is deeply concerned in opposing every attempt of this nature. Is it their spiritual interest to have no influence in the choice of their religious instructors, unless what they derive from the precarious favour of a Minister of State, or of some non-residing subject patron? Is it a consummation devoutly to be wished for, that new floods of their tenants and cotters, provoked by the intrusion of ministers disagreeable to them, should emigrate to foreign climes? Or, is their interest deeply concerned in those who farm their lands becoming less able to improve them, and to pay their rents, by the burden of supporting Seceding or Relief ministers?

But, "at least no assistance is to be expected from the People, who, by the law as it now stands, have something to say in the choice of a minister, and who would have nothing to do at all in the matter, if the law was altered in the manner proposed." Though I carefully attended to Dr Robertson's speech, I cannot recollect his having argued in this manner. I believe he was too candid and well informed to have ventured such an assertion. What had the people of Shotts, of Fenwick, or of Terregles to say in the choice of their ministers? Was it not the plea for their harsh usage, that church-courts were obliged by law to pay no regard even to the most unanimous opposition of parishes?

The act 1690 gave the people a valuable privilege, of which, by the repeal of it, at least as interpreted by the friends of patronage, they are now deprived. "Upon a vacancy, the heritors, being Protestants, and the elders were to propose the person whom they elected to the whole congregation, to be either approved or disapproved by them; and, if they disapproved, the disapprovers were to give in their reasons, to the effect the affair might be cognized by the Presbytery of the bounds, at whose judgment, and by whose determination the election and entry of a minister was to be ordained and concluded." The recovering this privilege may appear a small matter to societies, chiefly composed of men connected with the Secession or Presbytery of Relief. I am informed the west-country patriots, as the Principal stiles them, whose measures, it should be remembered, all the Glasgow clergy keenly opposed, fall under that predicament. A vast majority of the people yet in communion with the Church of Scotland, though they would naturally with a greater degree of power than that of which they were bereaved by a Tory Ministry, yet have sense enough to know, that the restoration of King William's law is the utmost that they can legally claim, or have any chance for procuring. They will not, therefore, think themselves indebted to mistaken or pretended friends, who, by instigating them to ask too much, may occasion their losing all.

When the trump of sedition was sounded through the kingdom on this head, and how the General Sessions of Edinburgh quelled it, I am yet to learn. Dr Johnson is no Whig; yet I find not in his Dictionary that sedition ever means proposals for humbly addressing, or actually addressing the Legislature, to abrogate a hard and obnoxious law. Indeed, we of the General Sessions saw the affliction of our brethren. We heard their requests of assistance in supplicating relief. But, happy in the gentle administration of our own Magistrates, we turned to them a deaf ear. Therefore evil is come upon us. The Town-Council solicited, that the proposed resolutions should be delayed till the restoration of Peace and Plenty, which seemed an intimation, that, when these were restored, they would not object to our proceeding. Though we saw no force in their arguments for a delay, and publicly declared so, yet respect to the Chief Magistrate and other members of the Town-Council, led us to delay. We refused, however, by a great majority, to bind ourselves, that the consideration of the proposed resolutions should not be resumed till the restoration of peace and plenty. This undoubted fact seems to have been forgotten by some of the speakers at last meeting of the General Sessions, or surely they would not have argued upon that at

the resolution of their former meeting, which was only the proposal of the minority. These at a distance will say, that excessive complaisance, or preference of private interest to general good, has received the reward which it well merited.

But we are told, that our resolutions may alarm the populace, and occasion such riots as originated from opposition to the Popish bill. This objection does not accord with one of the former. Can men in earnest dread lest the populace raise a mob for what they tell us that same populace will despise as no privilege? It will not be pretended by our opponents, that zeal against patronage is greater now than when Dr Drysdale was presented to Edinburgh. Yet no mobs were occasioned by the remonstrances against that measure. It is yet unknown who instigated or directed that frantic Edinburgh mob, which burnt the Popish meeting house, and threatened the persons, and injured the property, not only of peaceable Roman Catholics, but of respectable Protestants. Hard, therefore, it is to accuse zeal against Popery as occasioning what, for any thing that appears, may have been occasioned by a zeal to promote in Jesuit casuistry has formerly advised doing evil that good might come; and Jesuit concern for the danger of Protestants who generously pled their toleration, and compassion for those of their own communion, who might suffer violence, would soon be alloyed, if their dear selves were at a distance and safe, and a specious pretext was gained for charging Protestants with a persecuting spirit. Remarkable it is, that several Papists were active in the London riots, when not one member of the Protestant Associations was known to be concerned in them. If the riots here were contrived and managed by enemies to Britain and to the Protestant religion, it need not surprise, that the efforts of clergymen, friendly to these, had so little effect in extinguishing them. Some effect, however, they had on those who knew not to what designing men were leading them. In the mean time, it may be proper, that Societies, resolving to petition against patronage, should also resolve to do their utmost for detecting and bringing to justice any who, by mobs and riots, may injure and disgrace the cause which they pretend to befriended.

A MEMBER of the GENERAL SESSIONS.

## HEADS OF THE GAME ACT,

Which takes place from Oct. 1. 1784.

EVERY person in Great Britain, qualified to kill game, shall deliver in his name and place of abode to the Clerk of the Peace, &c. and annually take out a certificate thereof, for which he shall pay a stamp duty of 2 l. 2 s.

Every deputation of a game-keeper, by a Lord or Lady of a manor, to be registered with the Clerk of the Peace, &c. and the game-keeper annually to take out a certificate, for which he must pay 10 s. 6 d.

The duty to be under the management of the Commissioners of the Stamp duties.

Every qualified person shall deliver into the office of the Clerk of the Peace, &c. an account of his name and place of abode, and every game-keeper shall register his deputation, mentioning the name of the manor, &c. and shall be entitled to a certificate thereon.

Clerks of the Peace to sign and deliver tickets to persons requiring the same; on refusal to forfeit 50 l. each time.

Clerks of the Peace refusing or neglecting to grant certificates, to forfeit 50 l. for each refusal.

Certificates to bear date on the day when issued, and to continue in force till July 1. 1785; and no certificate to issue between October 1. 1784, and March 1. 1785; every certificate after March 1. 1785, to be issued between that and the first of July 1785, to bear date from the day when issued, and remain in force twelve calendar months: Clerks of the Peace acting contrary, to forfeit 50 l.

Clerks of the Peace may issue certificates after July 1. to every person who hath been beyond the seas, and may arrive after that day; and the reason must be mentioned in the certificate, but to pay double duties, and be in force no longer than the first of July following.

Qualified persons who shall kill game without a certificate after Oct. 1. 1784, to forfeit 50 l.

Act not to extend to any of the Royal Family.

Clerks of the Peace annually to transmit to the Stamp-Office in London, correct lists of the certificates granted, on penalty of 20 l. which are to be kept at the office for inspection.

In case of a new appointment of game-keeper, the certificate to be void.

Any person in pursuit of game, who shall refuse to produce his certificate to any authorised person, or tell his name and place of abode, to forfeit 50 l.

Certificates not to authorize persons to kill game, at any time prohibited by law, &c.

Certificates obtained under deputations not to be given in evidence for killing game out of the manor, &c.

Where there are no Clerks of the Peace, application to be made to the Clerks of the county, &c. adjoining.

Persons counterfeiting stamps to suffer death as felons.

Provisions of former acts relating to stamp duties to be in force.

Penalties to be sued for, and recovered in the Courts at Westminster, for England; and for Scotland in the Courts there; and when the plaintiff shall recover any penalty or penalties, to be for his or her own use, with double costs of suit.

Penalties not exceeding 20 l. may be recovered before any county Justice, and may be levied by distress; for want of effects, the offender to be committed for six months.

Persons aggrieved may apply to the Quarter Sessions, upon giving security to the amount of penalty, and payment of costs, if judgment is affirmed.

Persons summoned as witnesses, and not appearing, to forfeit 10 l.

Justices may mitigate penalties.

Duties to be paid to Receiver-General of stamp duties.



# INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 27.

The Ceres, Crichton, from Granada, arrived in the River, on the 8th July; spoke the Blandford, Captain Brookes, from Glasgow to Virginia, in lat. 49. 20. N. long 19. W. all well, out fifteen days. The Belmont left Bengal the 1st of January, and Fort St George the 6th of February. Arrived at St Helena the 1st of June, and failed the 22d ditto, and arrived at Plymouth the 21st of August. She left at St Helena the Walpole, Warren Hastings, Lord McCartney, and Fox.

The Halfwell, Ceres, and Talbot, had failed a few days before the Belmont, from St Helena.

The Fox, coming into St Helena, struck on a rock, and was unloading.

The Cardigan, White, from Peterburgh to Cardigan, is on shore near Calais, and full of water.

Yarmouth, August 24. Yesterday a large ship was seen off this place in distress, and sunk; she is supposed to belong to Dantrick, and laden with timber; the sea running very high no assistance could be given; it is feared all hands perished, as they were seen on her side a short time before she went down. Some boats are now fast to her, and some hopes she may be warped on shore.

Captain Angus, of the Maria, arrived at Portsmouth from Madeira, spoke the Commerce, Truxton, from London for Philadelphia the 4th inst. off the Western Isles, all well.

## From the London Papers, Aug. 28.

Constantinople, July 15. The plague, which has made dreadful havoc in the Levant, has appeared with great violence in this capital and in the suburbs. But it does not interrupt the works which the Porte are carrying on for internal defence, in case any revolution in Europe should involve us in a war with our neighbours. Orders have been given to build three new castles upon the Black Sea; by means of these we may assuredly command the Black Sea, in case the freedom of navigation, which has been granted to the subjects of the Emperor and Empress, should occasion any difference. It is said that France intends to erect an establishment for trade on the borders of the Black Sea, and build a fort by way of protection. The Prince of Nassau, who has been here some days, is to go to the Dardanelles, to examine the strength and situation, and the neighbouring coast, and afterwards continues his route through the States belonging to his sublime Highness.

## L O N D O N.

### Extract of a letter from Jamaica.

"Upon its being announced that his Excellency the Governor was to take his departure from this island, he was waited upon by the Honourable the President and Members of the Council with the following address:

To his Excellency ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq; Captain-General, and Governor of Jamaica.

"May it please your Excellency,

"Having contemplated the various scenes of your Excellency's administration, through a period as interesting and as critical as can be traced in the annals of this colony, we think it our duty to tender to your Excellency this our portion of that general tribute of gratitude, which your continued and successful exertions for the prosperity of the island, give you a right to claim.

"We do not mean to disgrace ourselves, by an attempt to describe particularly the advantages which your administration has afforded. Your diligence, uprightness, and activity, in the discharge of the several duties of your high and important office, are sufficiently declared by the extensive happiness they have diffused. In the midst of the more public benefits you have spread, your attention to the minutest interests of even the meanest of those, over whom you have been appointed to preside, has been conspicuous. The worthiness of your private character we presume to mention, only that we may acknowledge it.

"The eve of your departure for Europe awakens in us those sentiments, which the experience of services done us naturally inspire. We beg to offer you our warmest wishes for the future welfare of yourself and family. May your voyage be prosperous! May you meet, on your arrival in England, that reception at his Majesty's hands, which will be most flattering to yourself; and may you farther enjoy, through his Majesty's royal and benign regard to merit, that just and solid reward, which we trust you will be found to have deserved.

"The earnestness of our prayer is equalled only by its sincerity; and the satisfaction we feel in declaring these our sentiments to your Excellency, is abated only by the occasion that gave them birth.

Passed the Council this tenth day of July 1784.

(Signed) WILL. DUNLOP, Cl. Con."

"To which address his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:

"GENTLEMEN, "I receive with the warmest acknowledgments your affectionate address; and beg leave to assure you, that I am highly gratified by the favourable sentiments you are pleased to entertain of my public and private conduct in this government.

"In the discharge of the important trusts committed to my care, it has ever been my ambition to act with uprightness and fidelity; knowing well, that by such conduct alone, I could give satisfaction to the King, and render justice to my country. It is, however, incumbent on me, Gentlemen, to embrace this opportunity of declaring, that I consider much of the happiness of my administration to be owing to your assistance and advice."

"His Excellency the Governor was likewise waited upon with the following Address of the Cufos, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the town of Kingston:

"May it please your Excellency,

"WE, the Cufos, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the town of Kingston, called on by the high approach of your Excellency's departure, beg leave to lay before you our assurances of the affection and gratitude with which we are impressed, from a long experience of your Excellency's able and virtuous administration.

"Your Excellency's vigilance and professional exertions, in the hour of alarm, demand our unfeigned acknowledgments; your consideration, moderation, and general benevolence, under the auspices of peace, attach to your Excellency's person, family, and fortune, our most respectful and friendly wishes.

"May your voyage be prosperous, and your arrival made happy by the approbation of your Sovereign! May health, content, and honour, be the constant companions of your remaining years; and whenever you shall take a retrospect of your past residence among us, may it fill your mind with those pleasing sensations, which, on the same occasion, will ever be ours!

Signed by one hundred and thirty six of the principal Planters and Merchants.

His Excellency's ANSWER to the ADDRESS of the Honourable the Cufos, the Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the town of Kingston:

"Gentlemen,

"Nothing can be more acceptable to me on the eve of my departure, than the approbation of my public conduct, expressed in such terms of affection and esteem by so respectable a part of the community.

"I shall ever remember with gratitude the satisfaction I have enjoyed among you, and I beg leave to assure you, Gentlemen, that I shall on every occasion consider it a duty and pleasure to promote, as far as I am able, the commercial interest and prosperity of the Town of Kingston."

This morning some dispatches were received from General Eliott at Gibraltar, brought over in the Sally transport, which arrived at Falmouth. They are dated the 4th inst. when very thing remained quiet, and the General was in good health.

Letters by the last mail from Paris say, that the Duc de Chartres arrived in that city from London on the 17th inst. and immediately paid his respects to the King, by whom he was most graciously received.

The same advices add, that the Duke, in consequence of his last aerial voyage with Mess. Robert, on the 15th of July,

in the Park of St Cloud, had won upwards of 6000 guineas from a club of English Noblemen and Gentlemen.

A private letter from Paris says, that a quarrel unfortunately happened in a Coffeehouse in that city; between Mr W—, an English gentleman, and a French Count, on political affairs, when a challenge ensued, and they retired to determine the affair by their swords, when the Count was desperately wounded in two parts of his body, and it is feared they will prove mortal. Mr W. immediately absconded.

The Parliament of Ireland, which flood prorogued to Tuesday the 31st inst. is further prorogued to Tuesday the 2d of November next.

The following are said to be the intended law arrangements: Sir Lloyd Kenyon to be the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; Mr Pepper Arden, Master of the Rolls; Mr Macdonald, Attorney-General, with the Chief Justiceship of Chester; and Mr Scott, Solicitor-General.

We hear, by the way of Paris, that the first division of Don Barcelo's squadron put into Port Mahon, the second into Malaga, and that the Admiral's division went to Carthage, as we have before related. These accounts add, that the Spaniards suffered an entire repulse, and that they have lost a great number of men. The Admiral, by some accident, fell into the sea, and had not prompt succour been afforded him, would have perished. The Spaniards exhausted all their efforts, together with their ammunition, without doing any material damage to the town.

Don Barcelo, according to the Lisbon letters, bids fair to be disgraced at the Court of Madrid, as he is reported to have been very sanguine of success, and to have given assurances to the Ministry before he failed, that he would not return without accomplishing the objects he had in view. Many of the Spanish vessels were dreadfully raked by the land batteries, and are much shattered in their hulls.

When the Belmont East-Indiaman failed from Madras, in April last, every thing was quiet at that settlement, and the regular government reformed.

There are more Europeans in the ships now coming from India than were ever remembered to return in one season. All those who have wound up their affairs there having turned their eyes towards Europe.

The Walpole East-Indiaman, Captain Churchill, is the only ship from Bengal expected home this year: Her cargo consists chiefly of pepper.

The Cygnets fleet of war, Captain Taylor, which carried out the last dispatches to India, had not arrived at any port, nor was the seen by any of the ships lately arrived.

A political investigation of the affairs of the French East-India Company, has just appeared at Paris, said to be written by Mr Neckar, in the course of which he declares that the revenues of the English East-India Company, from the two provinces of Bengal and Orissa only, upon the fairest computation, amount to fourteen millions sterling, annually!

A letter from Cork, dated July 14, says, "This day, a numerous meeting of the citizens was held, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a petition to his Majesty. One of the Sheriffs only attended, and after apologizing for his colleague's illness, took the chair. The petition was read paragraph by paragraph, and unanimously agreed to, and the Sheriffs ordered to sign the same, and transmit it to the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be presented to his Majesty."

"The attending Sheriff requested the meeting would indulge him in a conference with his brother officer before he signed the petition, which was granted; on his return, he declared it was their opinion that the Committee should first sign it: this was opposed as highly improper. A second conference took place; the consequence of which was a request to delay the business for a week; this, after a long debate, was agreed to."

At a meeting of three hundred of the principal merchants, traders, and inhabitants of Cork, on the 30th ult. it was resolved, in a perfect confidence of the security of the bank of Mess. Warren, Bernard, and Co. that the holders of their notes should not, during the present scarcity of specie in that city, call on them for payment, for the space of four months, of any sum exceeding ten guineas; but that they should, during the above interval of credit, accept of their paper in lieu of specie at the bank of Mess. Falkner and Co. It was further resolved, (to prevent an unnecessary run on the house of Mess. Falkner and Co.) that they would not, while the stagnation of public credit operated, demand payment of any of their notes which may exceed the sum of twenty guineas.

Last week, were interred in one grave, at Wilsford, near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, Mr John Foster, aged 84, and Martha his wife, aged 82. They had been married upwards of 60 years, and survived each other but one day.

Last week, an eel of a very extraordinary size was sold in the market of Whitehaven. It was caught at Parson with a common cod-hook, and measured five feet and an inch in length, and weighed something more than twenty-five pounds and a half.

### Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

"The merchants here are daily stopping payment. You must also hear of many failing in England, as I am sure they will never be paid for their goods. Some importers and adventurers are selling goods for half the prime cost, and then send orders to have more shipped, as they will fetch a great advance. This trade, I hope, will soon be at an end; and then the fair trader will be able to send regular orders, and do business to advantage. Goods are very plentiful, and money very scarce."

### Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 27.

"The operations for weighing the Royal George are going on with such amazing success, that the Board of Commissioners have no further doubt of her being raised; the greater part of her loose stores are already got out, and a diving-bell, upon a new construction, formed of strong plate-glass, is now making, for the purpose of enabling the undertaker of the grand experiment to fix his implements with such exactness, that her removal from her present situation is not at all doubted."

### Extract of a letter from Utrecht, July 29.

"The disturbances at Rotterdam have been succeeded by a disagreement between the Regency and the principal inhabitants of that city: the address of the latter to the States of Holland for protection, has greatly displeased the Regency, who, in the last report they made to the States relative to the late disturbances, expressed themselves in the following terms, viz: "The noble and venerable Magistrates are not less surprised than afflicted that the inhabitants, without first applying to their superiors, at once addressed the States of the province. What happened on the 10th to a Company of the city watch, was an affair of

only a few minutes duration, and confined to a very small spot, the city in general enjoying the most perfect state of tranquillity, and they appeal to their registers to shew how much pains they have taken to preserve peace and good order. The chief in the department of justice is a man whose zeal and activity are beyond all praise: The divisions in the city had their rise in the licence of the periodical papers; from thence sprang that spirit of party, to prevent the consequences of which they prayed the States to send them some of the militia."

A Medal has lately been struck to perpetuate the memory of Captain Cook, the execution of which is equal to the subject. On one side is a bold relief of Captain Cook, with this inscription, *1728. 1779. OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMUS*: Immediately under the head is expressed, in lesser characters, *Reg. Soc. Lond. Socio. sup.* On the reverse appears an erect figure of BRITANNIA standing on a plain. The left arm rests upon an hieroglyphic pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield placed at the foot of the pillar. Her right arm is projected over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the celebrated circumnavigator's enterprising genius. The inscription round the reverse is, *WITINTENTATVM NOTAM LIQVET*; and under the figure of Britannia—*Aspiciat Georgii III.* The above medal was engraved at the expense of the Royal Society. Six impressions were struck in gold, and two hundred and fifty in silver. The gold medals are disposed of as follow:—One to his Britannic Majesty, under whose auspices Captain Cook proceeded on his discoveries—One to the King of France, for his great courtesy in giving a specific charge to his naval commanders, to forbear showing hostility to the Resolution and Discovery, the two ships under Captain Cook's command, and to afford him every succour in their power in case they fell in with him—One to the Empress of Russia, for her great hospitality to Captain Cook when he touched at Kamtschatka—One to Mrs Cook, the Captain's relict—One to be deposited in the British Museum; and one to remain in the College of the Royal Society.—The silver medals were distributed among the members of the Royal Society, some particular Lords of the Admiralty, and a few other distinguished persons.

It is not our wish to deprive the present Administration of any praise to which they are or may be entitled, for adjusting the few possessions we have upon the American continent, so as to answer some salutary purpose to this country; at the same time it is a justice due to those gentlemen who were last in office, to acquaint the public, that the plan for dividing Nova Scotia into two governments was settled by Lord North, and left in the office by him. His Lordship's plan was upon a scale more extended, and, as far as we can judge, more beneficial to Great Britain, as well as to the Loyalists, than that which has been adopted. It was intended by Lord North to put all our possessions in North America under one Governor-General, whose residence should be at Quebec. Canada was to be divided in the same manner as Nova Scotia, and a Lieutenant-Governor appointed, who should take up his residence upon some convenient spot near to the Congress territories, as well to prevent encroachments, as to attract some of our unfortunate American friends to settle in a part of Canada at present totally neglected, and likely to continue so: There were a variety of other regulations, all tending to induce adventurers to settle in the interior parts of the province, unnecessary at present to mention, as not one of them has been taken into consideration. The new government in Nova Scotia was named by Lord North New Ireland, and an estimate of the establishment under that name laid before his Majesty, and not disapproved of. Upon the late change in our councils, the new colony underwent a second baptism; the old family name of Ireland was struck out of our archives, and *Brunswick* substituted. This second baptism received confirmation in the closet, accompanied with a most gracious smile of approbation.

### PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 28.

Bank Stock —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a 1.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56½ a 1.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. red. 57½ a 1.	Ditto unpaid, 27 ditto.
3 per cent. 1746, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 174 a 3-16ths.	Navy Bills, 123 ditto.
Short Ann. 1778, —	3 per cent. Scrips 56½
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 75 a 74½
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 24 prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 15 s.
Ditto 1751, —	Light Long Ann. —

### WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 27. S. W.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 27.	
Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 38 s. a 50 s.	Boiling ditto, 30 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick-Beans, 27 s.
Rye 25 s. a 27 s.	Small ditto, 30 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 21 s.	Tares, 26 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 24 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 32 s. a 38 s.	First Flour, 39 s. a 40 s.
Grey Pease, 28 s. a 29 s.	Second ditto, ditto.
White ditto, ditto.	Rape Seed, 34 l. per last.

## EDINBURGH.

### Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 28.

"I have this day received a letter from Amsterdam, in which there is the following intelligence: "For many years, the Republican party in the United Provinces, as it is called, has been gaining ground. Its object is, to take away every degree of authority from the Prince of Orange. As England was accounted friendly to the cause of this Prince, this party has been constantly inimical to that kingdom; and this was the cause of those intrigues with the French which produced the war which took place between the two nations. Peace has diminished the power of the Prince, by increasing the discontents of the people. The discontented parties are not united, as might have been expected, by a common apprehension of the schemes of the Emperor. The Prince of Orange is blamed for the dangers which threaten his country. The troops are all removed to the frontier towns. It is supposed that Antwerp will soon be declared a free port. The navigation of the Schelde is certainly agreed on; and this single circumstance cannot fail to operate the most important effects on the face of Europe. Flanders, three centuries ago, was the most commercial, as well as the most classical and refined ground of Europe. It may be so again: so true it is, that the prerogatives of nature command and invite the improvements of art."

"Every one entertains the most gloomy apprehensions. It is not probable that there will be any internal revolution soon: But as the Republican party are, every day, in some shape or other, contracting the power of the Stadtholder, it will probably prevail at last."

"It is said, and generally believed, that Lord Mansfield has resolved not to give up his high and important office but with his life. The Chancellor, supposing that Lord Mansfield would undoubtedly resign his office of Chief Justice of England, wished to succeed him in that department. He was disappointed of the reversion of that office; by a matter of form or etiquette. It is necessary, that the Chief Justice be a Sergeant at Law: but it is not necessary that the Chancellor should be one; therefore he cannot be the Chief Justice of England."

"Dr Franklin has obtained leave from the Congress, to retire from his public office at Paris, and to spend the evening of his life in any manner that is most agreeable to him."

"It is confidently asserted, by the runners and friends of Ministry, that the Duke of Rutland had orders to join, and to act with the Volunteer, or the Parliamentary party in Ireland, as he should think proper. The good Duke, it is said, has



...joined nor humoured the one party or the other." Yesterday, came on, in the Council Chamber, the election of a Representative in Parliament for this city, in room of Mr. Hunter-Blair, Esq; who vacated his seat, by accepting the nominal office of Steward of one of the Children of the Poor. Previous to the election, the Lord Provost, for him- self, and in name of the community, thanked Mr. Hunter-Blair for his parliamentary conduct, which had all along been as coincided with the sentiments of his constituents. Mr. Hunter-Blair made a suitable return, and entered pretty largely into the motives which actuated him in the part he took in the election of representing his fellow-citizens in the great council of the nation. He concluded with paying the Lord Provost and Magistrates had conferred upon him, and the Lord Provost, in a very elegant speech, returned thanks for the great attention of Sir Adam, when in Parliament, to the affairs of this country, and his exertions in favour of the Scots Universities, when a bill was brought in by which their reputation would have been sullied, will long be remembered. After the election, Sir Adam gave elegant entertainment to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and principal inhabitants, in the Assembly Hall. The London Gazette, brought by this day's post, contains a Proclamation by his Majesty, with advice of his Privy Council, stating that information had been received, of the plague at present, with great violence, in divers parts of the Levant, at Tunis, and on the coast of Barbary, in consequence of which, the King of Spain had ordered a rigorous quarantine to be laid on all vessels coming from any part of the coasts of the Mediterranean, except those parts which are at war with the said King and the Barbary States. Information has likewise been received, that a vessel had lately arrived at Marseilles, with the plague on board, and that six or seven persons, who had frequented her, had died in the Lazaretto of that place. His Majesty therefore, by the advice of his Privy Council, was pleased to order a quarantine of forty days to be observed by all ships and vessels whatsoever, coming from any of the ports of the Kingdom of Spain, within the Mediterranean, or from Morocco or Gibraltar, and all goods and merchandises on board of them, that are already arrived, or that shall hereafter arrive, out of the ports of this Kingdom, or the islands thereto adjoining. The same Gazette likewise contains a Proclamation, ordaining that the same drawbacks to be allowed upon the exportation of raw hemp, or foreign iron, exported from Great Britain into any British colony or plantation in America, or into the territories of the United States of America, as are directed by the Act of the 23rd of his present Majesty. This afternoon, between two and three o'clock, Mr. Tytler, Esq; another short execution with his Fire Balloon. It did not rise so high as on the former occasion, owing to its not being so much inflated, for fear of the wind, which blew merrily on the fourth, carrying him into a dangerous situation. A number of gaudy company attended, who contributed liberally for the projector; from which, and what may be expected from the generosity of the public, it is not doubted he will be enabled to make further improvements, and to his store along with him, without which it is impossible to continue any length of time in the aerial regions. On Thursday last, Mr. William Macmorine, preacher of the gospel, was ordained minister of the parish of Carluke, in the room of the Reverend Mr. James Kirkpatrick, Esq; deceased. The burgesses of Forfar, in a very full meeting held in that town last week, unanimously resolved to join the general conspiracy for the purposes of reform. A correspondent remarks, that if some proper mode of encouraging the fishing on the coasts of Scotland, from the north of St. George's Channel, round to the Murray Frith, were adopted, it might afford employment for many thousands of people, and help to stop the spirit of emigration, which tends to depopulate one quarter of the kingdom. If encouragement was given to some active industrious merchants to settle at different stations on the sea coasts, and a sum of money, free of interest, to purchase what fish is taken for ready money, and at fixed prices, according to the size or size of the fish, the rates to be fixed by printed tables, might, perhaps, answer better than any scheme yet devised; merchants to salt the fish, and carry them to market, when they are collected. — Boats and nets distributed gratis at different stations, to set the example, might perhaps stimulate Highlanders to be industrious, and ready cash being paid every little boat-fall as they are caught, will spur them on to continue their industry, which others will soon wish to imitate, finding their poor neighbours growing rich. Care must be taken not to make a job of this business, by employing poor bankrupt persons, at the stations for purchasing the fish; but merchants of character and substance ought to be employed on any consideration whatever, nor by the recommendation of any great man to find employment for his adherents, dependents, which on former occasions has proved the ruin of British fisheries.

The growing of hemp, and establishing rope manufactories in other places, might employ many hands unable to go to sea, and in time save much money now expended yearly to purchase hemp from the Baltic. Monday arrived in Leith Roads, the Ormsburgh revenue cutter, Capt. Kidd, from a cruise. On Sunday morning, in pursuit of a smuggling lugger off Johnhagen, by crowding sail, she sprung her mast, and came up the Firth under a jury mast. Nothing but this accident could have prevented her taking the smuggler. We are sorry to hear, that great emigrations still continue from the North and West Highlands. It cannot be too often inculcated upon the proprietors of the forfeited estates, to continue their rents at a moderate rate, to put a stop to this alarming calamity. Extract of a letter from Campbellton, Aug. 21. "The Prince of Wales revenue cutter, commanded by Captain Campbell, cruising the other day off the Red-bay in Ireland, fell in with a large armed smuggling cutter, and, after a desperate action of several hours, during which the Prince of Wales's bowsprit went through the smuggler's main-mast, Capt. Campbell, from the damaged state of his vessel, and having several of his people wounded, was obliged to desist from the attack. What a pity it is, that Government does not supply a proper force for suppressing such lawless vagabonds! Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Campbell, his officers, and crew, for their deliberate, yet resolute conduct during the action." Extract of a letter from Aulderdale. "It is impossible to express the joy of the inhabitants of this place at the restoring of the forfeited estates. The inhabitants of this ancient burgh, together with the numerous tenants on this part of the estate of Perth, assembled at the Cross, where a large bonfire was kindled, the bells set a-ringing, the windows illuminated, and a number of loyal toasts fitted to the occasion drunk. The warmest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of their intended master, the Hon. Captain Drummond, resounded from every corner. We hear there have been similar rejoicings in Crieff, Muthill, &c. &c." Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 15. "This morning a desperate mob assembled before the house of Messrs. Ferrier, Pollock, and Co. gauge weavers in Fishamble-street, and forcibly entering the same, dragged from his bed Mr. Wm. Pollock, and, pulling him into a cart, conveyed him to the Earl of Meath's liberty, where, having stripped him naked, they flung him in a most barbarous manner, and afterwards tarred and feathered him, and were about to proceed to further acts of cruelty, when Mr. Alderman Warren, with a party of the cattle guards, fortunately arrived, and rescued the unhappy man; he now lies dangerously ill. What adds to the inhumanity of this affair is, that Mr. P. is one of the most harmless creatures existing. The crime alleged against him, is importing his own manufactures from Paisley." Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 25. "Yesterday Patrick Dignam was tried at the Tholfs, and found guilty, for tarring and feathering a journeyman butcher; the court sentenced him to be imprisoned, and publicly whipped on three separate days, through the Earl of Meath's liberty. About one o'clock this day, the magistrates, attended by large detachments of horse and foot, had proceeded from the Tholfs, as far as the Cross Puddle, in the execution of the sentence against Dignam. — A stone, it is said, was then thrown among the rear guard, which was instantly returned by two of the military facing round, and, without any orders from their superiors or a magistrate, discharging their pieces among the crowd; this was followed by three more. The whole platoon were preparing for a general discharge, when Sheriff Kirkpatrick rushed among them at the hazard of his life, and prevented a further massacre. One person dropped dead, and four others are dangerously wounded. Two of the soldiers who fired were instantly taken into custody by Sheriff Kirkpatrick, who insisted upon examining the pans of each musket, to discover the other delinquents. "The two soldiers seized by Sheriff Kirkpatrick were lodged in the Tholfs, where the magistrates all attended; we have not heard the result. The sentence was carried into execution, and Dignam whipped through the liberty, and afterwards conveyed to Newgate." J. J. Intelligence from Musselburgh: had it been properly authenticated, would have found a place. SOUND SHIPPING. PASSED THE SOUND. August 15. Joseph of Kirkcaldy, Wallace, from Memel for Kirkcaldy. Adventure of Leith, Lumidain, from Peterburgh for Leith. Confound of and from Leith, Portocall, for Danzig. Jean and Janet of Alloa, Millar, from Bantzick for Alloa. Unity of and from Dundee, Mavor, for Peterburgh. Patience of and from ditto, Findlay, from Memel. Scottish of and from Crail, Chene, from ditto. Endeavour of and from Dylart, Rutherford, for Copenhagen. Happy Janet of Dunbar, Tait, from Stockholm for Dunbar. 16 Robert and Christian of and from Dundee, Sieveright, for Riga. Adventure of Leith, Thomson, from Memel for Leith. Robert and Elizabeth of Newcastle, Foster, from Dunbar. 17 Oughton of and from Leith, Rofs, for Peterburgh. George and Margaret of and from ditto, Brown, for ditto. Belfry of Leith, Lamb, from Peterburgh for Leith. ELIMORE, Aug. 17. 1784. Wind N. W. WALTER WOOD. ARRIVED AT LEITH, Aug. 31. Industry, Gowan, from Muldo, with tar, &c.; Joseph, Wallace, from Memel, with grain, &c.; Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, with goods; Nancy, Robertson, from Eyemouth, with grain, &c.; Friendship Packet, Ritchie, from London, with goods; Diligence, Johnstone, from Koningberg, with grain, &c.; Mary, Hay, from London, with goods; Nelly, Wedder, from Peterburgh, with goods; Mentor, Davidson, from Hull, with bank, &c.; Mary, Redshaw, from Whirby, with oil and alum, &c.; Success, Harlow, from Ale-mouth, with oats, &c.; Jenny, Thomson, from Koningberg, with grain, &c.; Lady Elizabeth, Gray, from Stockholm, with cheese, &c.; Shafto, Laidlaw, from Peterburgh, with goods. — Sept. 1. Three Brothers, Ruchlan, from Dunbar, with grain, &c.; Peggy, Scott, from ditto, with ditto. ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Aug. 26. Jean and Betty, Macmillan, from Campbelltown, with kelp. — 27. Aurora, Campbell, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum; Nancy, Silk, from North Carolina, with tobacco; Jenny, Steel, Antigua, with sugar and rum; Anne, Graham, from Jura, with kelp; Hope, Litch, from Chester, with brick; Nicholas, Power, from Youngball, with oats; Fortitude, Campbell, from Ballochallish, with sugar; Hallan, Hoggan, from Dublin, with oats; Michael, Burrow, from Oban, with bank. — 28. Lord Lorn, Love, from Campbelltown, with goods; King George, Drummond, from Dublin, with oats; Nicholas, Faberzberg, from Christiana, with timber; Nancy, Angus, from Belfast, with goods. — 29. Suannah, Wilson, from Liverpool, with goods. SAILED, Aug. 23. Ann, Martin, for Dublin, with goods; Dun-buck, M'Pherson, for ditto, with ditto. — 24. Japers, Williamson,

for Charlestown, with ditto, Charitas, Munday, for Norway, in ballast. — 25. Clifton, ship of war for a cruise. — Howells, Gray, for Dublin, with goods. ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Aug. 26. Margaret, Anderson, with deals; Margaret, Ogilvie, from Dundee, with four oars; Mary, Young, from Linkle, with iron. — 27. Glasgow Packet, Hanton, from Dundee, with sundries; Mercury, Kincaid, from Bortwellouness, with ditto; Active, Jamieson, from ditto, with ditto; Diana, Sebastian, from Weyburgh, with deals and iron. — 31. Anna Emmentia, Liethe, from Koningburg, with grain; Mary, Oliver, from North Berwick, with flour; Active, Fluch, from Hull, with oak timber; Maion, Henry, from Weyburgh, with deals; William and Mary, Logan, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; Alfred, Walker, from Peterburgh, with sundries; Janet, Allan, from Memel, with timber; Nancy, Bonnar, from Weyburgh, with drail; Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, with goods; George, Simpson, from Dunbar, with flour and malt. SAILED, Aug. 27. Glasgow, Walker, for London, with goods; Endeavour, Hutton, for Alloa, with barley; Mary, Young, for Limekiln, with deals; Glasgow Packet, Walker, for Alloa, with yeast; Success, Adamson, for Kirkcaldy, with oak timber. A POINTER DOG LOST. WENT off, last night, from Parkside, near the Gillet Toll, on the road leading from Edinburgh to Dalkeith. A LARGE WHITE POINTER DOG, with liver-coloured spots upon his body and ears. The Dog is young, and in high spirits, and answers to the name of Nemo. He had a bit of rope about his neck, when he went off, and was a good deal marked with pitch, having come lately from England on board of ship. It is intreated of any person who may have found this Dog, to return him to Colonel Lumblaine at Parkside, and a handsome reward, and any expense incurred, will be paid, if required. And if the Dog is found, after this notice, in the custody of any person, he will be prosecuted as the law directs. SALE OF TEA AND SPIRITS. JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has on hand a large stock of exceeding fine Teas, viz. CONGO, SHOUHONG, and HYSON, which he is selling greatly below prime cost. — As a considerable part of the duties will be taken off tea in the course of this month, and as he intends purchasing large quantities at the ensuing sales of the East India Company, he hopes to have it in his power to serve his customers and the Public with that commodity as cheap as any tea dealer in London, as he is resolved to sell on the smallest profits for ready money. He also has on hand a large quantity of SPIRITS, consisting of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and Whisky, which is selling below prime cost. Commissions from town and country carefully answered. A Meeting of the Heritors and Burgesses of the Burgh of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, held in the Town-Hall on the 19th of July 1784. Mr. Wm. JOHNSTON, Merchant, in the Chair. Resolved unanimously. That a reform in the present illiberal constitution of this Burgh, is ardently to be wished, and would be productive of material benefits to the people. Resolved unanimously. That this Burgh do concert and co-operate with the other Burghs of Scotland, in a proper application to Parliament for a reform in the general constitution of the burghs; and that a Committee be appointed to correspond with the Committee of Delegates at Edinburgh, on this national subject. Resolved unanimously. That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee, for the purpose mentioned in the preceding resolution, viz. The Convener and Deacons of the Trades, the Chairman of this Meeting, Mr. Laurie merchant, Mr. Thomson writer, Bailie Ewart, Mr. Mutter merchant, Mr. M'ellan merchant, Deacon M'ellan, Provost M'Whannel, Mr. Joseph M'Whann, Mr. John Buchanan, Deacon Samuel Linton, Mr. Clark forgeron, Mr. Walker surgeon, Mr. Beck, Mr. Laurie of Larnock, — any seven to be a quorum. By appointment of the meeting. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman. NOTICE. THAT the Business carried on here under the Firm of RALPH ERSKINE AND COMPANY, is now dissolved by the death of Mr. Erskine. All who are indebted to the Company will please pay their accounts to John Swanton, the surviving partner, and all to whom the Company are indebted, are desired to call upon him for payment. JOHN SWANTON takes this opportunity of returning his hearty thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the many favours already conferred upon him; and begs leave to inform them, that he continues to carry on business in the same shop that was occupied by Ralph Erskine and Co. where all who are pleased to favour him with their orders may depend upon having them executed with the greatest care, and the goods charged at the very lowest prices. GLASGOW, 28th August 1784. FARMS TO LET, IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR. TO be LET by public roup, within the house of William Monro, winter in Forfar, upon Saturday the 25th of September next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next, The Farms of CAIRNLEITH, and NETHERHILL, in the parish of Kingoldrom, and thire of Forfar. These farms consist of about one hundred and fifty-three acres arable land, all inclosed with stone dykes, except about twenty acres, which are inclosed with an earth fence. The lands are all well watered, have been all pastured for a number of years, and are in excellent order for breaking up. There is plenty of bell marie upon the said lands, and a sufficient feeding of honies. Any person wanting to see the ground, may apply to David Myles, ground officer at Cairnleith; and the proprietor at Forthingham, near Forfar, will commune as to a private bargain any day before the roup. FARMS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO LET. TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas next, 1784, upon leases for such a number of years as can be agreed upon. The following Farms, part of the estate of MALLENY, lying within the parish of Currie, five miles west from Edinburgh, viz. LUMPHOY, CURRIE, CAULDHAME, and East Mill, with the Mill thereon; WESTER KILLIEITH, and COWSLAPE. These four Farms are almost wholly arable, laid out in farms from about 80 to 210 Scots acres, conform to a new arrangement thereof, and are well situated; three of them along the side of water of Leith, and one of them a little above it. Also, the Farm of CRAIGINTARY, consisting of about 575 Scots acres, of which about 200 are arable, the remainder hill and pasture, and which farm is well adapted for sheep. The whole lands are capable of, and conveniently situated for improvement, there being limestone upon the estate, and coals within five computed miles. Encouragement for inclosing, subdividing, and other improvements, will be given by the proprietor. William Napier, Overfeer at Malleny house, will shew the grounds and for further particulars, application may be made to John Scott Esq; younger of Malleny, or Allan M'Dougall, writer to the Agents Edinburgh. DUNDEE, Sept. 1. 1784. THE Dundee SHIPS for London, having been quite uncertain, as to their times of sailing, to the hurt and disappointment of many, The ACTIVE JOHN COATS Master, (Two years old.) IS put into that trade, and is now taking in goods at Dundee for London, and will be clear to sail on or before Saturday 14th current. — This ship has good accommodation for passengers, and they as well as the merchants, may depend upon her sailing punctually at her times. N. B. The Active shall never lie longer than ten or twelve days being at Dundee, and six or eight days at London.



## SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO BE SOLD, the Town and Lands of COLLITHIE, lying in the parish of Moonzie, and three of Fife, within three miles of the town of Cupar, being a large extensive farm, all in the possession of one tenant, holding of the Crown, and has a freehold qualification. The present rent is 100 l. Sterling of money, 40 bolls bear, and 20 bolls oats. The title-deeds, which are very complete, are to be seen in the hands of John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. A part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands.

## GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, Aug. 24th, 1784.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That, by an act passed the last session of Parliament, "For granting to his Majesty, certain additional rates of postage, for conveyance of letters and packets by the post within the Kingdom of Great Britain, and for further preventing frauds and abuses in relation to the sending and receiving of letters and packets free from postage," it is, among other things, enacted, That from and after the 31st instant, letters and packets, to and from places not exceeding one post stage, within Scotland, shall pay, in addition to the present rate of postage, single 1 d. double 2 d. treble 3 d. and the ounce 4 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above one post stage, and not exceeding 50 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion. That letters and packets above 50, and not exceeding 80 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 80, and not exceeding 150 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 150 miles, shall pay in addition, single 2 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets to or from the General Post-Offices in London, to or from the city of Edinburgh, Dumfries and Cockburnspath, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

It is provided, that no letter or packet to or from Glasgow, for the intermediate places by Carlisle, nor passing through London, shall pay an higher rate than if sent through Edinburgh, to or from Glasgow; and that no letter or packet sent to or from Edinburgh, or any intermediate place in England and Scotland, north of London, shall pay an higher rate than 7 d. for a single letter, and so in proportion.

It is further provided, that no letter or packet, together with its contents, shall be taxed at an higher rate than as a treble letter, unless it shall weigh an ounce, when it shall be rated as four single letters; and every quarter of an ounce above that weight shall be charged as a single letter.

It is likewise enacted, That from and after the end of the last session of Parliament, no letter or packet sent by post, within Great Britain, directed by any member of either House of Parliament, shall be exempted from the duty of postage, unless the whole superscription thereof shall be of the hand-writing of the member, and shall have indorsed thereon, in the same hand-writing, the name of the member, post-town from whence the same is to be sent, and the day, month, and year, when put into the post-office, the day of the month to be put in words at length; and unless every such letter and packet shall be put into the General, or other post-office, or into a receiving house, on the day of the date put upon such letter or packet: And no letter or packet directed to any such member, shall be exempted from the duty of postage, unless such as shall, during the sitting of Parliament, or within 40 days before, or 40 days after any summons, or prorogation thereof, be directed to any such member, at the place where he shall actually be at the time of the delivery thereof, or at his usual place of residence in London, or at the House, or lobby of the House of Parliament, of which he is a member.

It is further enacted, That all persons who, by virtue of their offices, send and receive letters and packets free of postage, shall send and receive them free, in the manner, and under such restrictions, as any member of Parliament.

It is also enacted, That if any person shall forge or counterfeit the hand-writing of any person whatsoever, in the superscription of any letter or packet, in order to avoid the payment of postage, or shall forge, counterfeit, or alter, or procure to be done, the date upon such superscription, or shall write, and send by post, or cause to be done, any letter or packet, the superscription or cover whereof shall be forged or counterfeited, or the date thereon altered, in order to avoid the duty of postage, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or altered, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be transported for seven years.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

It is recommended to the members of both Houses of Parliament, to write the name of the post-town, and the date in words at length, at the top of the superscription of their letters, that it may be distinct from the direction underneath.



## FOR NORTH CAROLINA, The good Brigantine JENNY,

Captain WILLIAM BELL, is ready to take on board Goods at Port-Glasgow, and will sail the end of September. She will deliver Goods within Ochock bay, for Edington, New Burn, and Washington.

For freight or passage apply to James Eyle, Port-Glasgow, Joseph Robertson, merchant, Glasgow, or George Lind, No. 3, Banker's Hill, Edinburgh. The Jenny is not a year old, and has good accommodation for passengers.

By Order of the Honourable,

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS. THERE is to be exposed to public sale, at the Custom-house of Campbellton, upon Monday 6th September 1784, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon,



THE SHIP NANCY, Wherry rigged, burden about 25 Tons, With her Boat, Tackle, and Furniture. Lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. AUG. 24. 1784.

By Order of the Honourable

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON FRIDAY, the 3d of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the Excise warehouse, Leith,

114 lbs. of BLACK TEA, in Two Bags,—and 245 lbs. of COFFEE BERRIES in Two Casks.

To be seen in the Warehouse on the morning of the day of sale.

ALSO,



ON Friday the 3d of September next, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the house of Charles White, vintner on the bank of Leith, at one o'clock afternoon,

A CUTTER (formerly the Royal George Excise Yacht, and now lying in Leith Roads) of the burden of 155 tons, with all her tackle, furniture, apparel, materials, and two boats, and either with or without twelve 18-pounder cannonades.

Also, TWO PIECES of 104 inch CABLE, the one of 70, and the other of 50 fathoms. To be seen in Mr. Hamilton's warehouse, at the Saw-mill, Leith.

The above-mentioned cutter, which is a very strong and well-built vessel, and remarkably fit for the Guinea, or fruit, or wine trade, and her inventory, which is full and complete, may be seen, with the conditions of sale, at any time during this or next week, by applying to Mr. James Hamilton, warehouseman of Leith.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the Old Fishmarket Close, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

## NOTICE to CREDITORS.

THE trustees of the sequestrated estate of JAMES TAIT, merchant and vintner in Glasgow, requests a meeting of the whole creditors of the said James Tait, within the house of Thomas Davie, vintner in Glasgow, on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, in order to their receiving the dividend of the said James Tait's subjects already recovered; and to their directing the future management of his affairs.

## Third Notice—First Term.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, Messrs. Caddells and Edington merchants in Carron-park, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against George Galdie, merchant in Cromarty, and his creditors; the Lord Rockville, by his interlocutor, dated the 11th August 1784, nominated the Lord Swinton of course to rank the creditors, and assigned the 18th November next, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligence competent to them, against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the First Term; with certification as in a reduction and imputation; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

C. H. CALLENDAR, Clerk.

## SALE of a HOUSE in Brown's Square.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of September 1784, at one o'clock afternoon.

That HOUSE in Brown's Square, Edinburgh, belonging to Mr. Sinclair of Frestwick, with the area in the front thereof.—The House consists of the following particulars:

## GROUND STOREY.

A large kitchen well lighted, house-keeper's room, servant's hall, pantry, wine-cellar with catacombs, coal-house, water-pipe, a closet at the foot of the stair leading from the kitchen-door, office-houses, and other conveniences.

## FIRST FLOOR.

A large dining-room, a convenient butler's press in the lobby, a large back parlour and closet.

## SECOND FLOOR.

A large drawing-room, 32 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 15 feet high, with a large back drawing-room.

## THIRD FLOOR.

Three large bed-rooms, dressing-room, and three closets. A convenient closet on the top of the stair, same floor, with the bed-rooms. Three large garrets, all with fire-places.

The house may be seen every day before the sale, by applying to Messrs. Young and Trotter upholsterers, and may be entered to immediately.

The articles of roup, with the title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

## LANDS in Argyleshire to LET.

TO BE LET and entered to at Whitfunday next, the following Farms, part of the Estate of Lochbry, viz. FISINISH and half of BALEMENOCH, with the Change-house, Ferry, and Croft of Balemnoch; Corryshannich, Mill thereof, Letter, Pennygown, Callachely, Braalduie and Liddery, Killbeg, Corrachy, Roile, Derrinacullen, Tomles, Bradialtuch, Corriegairin, Roffel, with Change-house thereof, Kenlochfelve, Barriehandromie, Garmouich, Grogan and Tridill, Graisig of Benad, Tapill, Calimoe, Seobul, Tiouran, Knockroy, Shicouel, Camis and Mill thereof.

For further particulars, application may be made to Captain Murdoch M'Laine and John M'Laine, factor upon the estate, at the house of Moy in Mull, or to Allan M'Dougall, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to any of whom written proposals may be given in.

## SALE OF LANDS.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Bean vintner in Montrose, upon Tuesday the 5th day of January 1785.

The Town and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and lands called MUIR TOWN, lying within the united parishes of Logie and Pert, and thire of Forfar. These lands consist of above 500 Scots acres, mostly arable, divided and inclosed. There is upon the premises a convenient manor-house, and offices, and a well-stocked pigeon-house; also, two excellent farm-houses, all built with stone and lime, and slated. Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montrose, and nearly the same distance from Brechin, which considerably increases their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and persons inclining to purchase may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Esq; of Middleton, Mr. Charles Greenhill at Beauchamp, or Mr. Leslie; either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

## Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by auction, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The following PARTS of the LANDS and ESTATE belonging to Mr. THOMSON of Ingleston, in the following Lots, viz.

## LOT I.

The Lands of OVER and NETHER TORRS of KELTON, and five Parks of the Lands of Canewayend, lying in the parish of Kelton; and the six-merk Land of CORRA, lying in the parish of Butrie. The free rent of these lands at present, after deducting public burdens, is 370 l. 2 s. 9 d. 6-12ths.

They will be exposed at the upset price of 8500 l. Sterling. These lands are of a most excellent soil, contain plenty of marle, and lie within 16 measured miles of the town of Dumfries; and 10 miles of Kirkcubright, and upon the great military road between Dumfries and Port-Patrick.

The whole of these lands hold of the Crown, except Canewayend, which holds of a subject superior; and there is an obligation in the feu-rights to enter the heirs of singular successors gratis. The lands of Torrs alone will entitle the purchaser to a freehold qualification in the stewartry.

## LOT II.

The Four-merk Land of MEIKLE GLEN and GLENEND, and the Three-merk Land of LITTLE GLEN, all lying in the parish of Kirkcubright.

The free yearly rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 152 l. 6 s. 4 d. but it is well known in the country, that they will admit of a considerable rise.

There is a good house, of four rooms on a floor, with garden and office-houses on these lands.

The lands of Little Glen alone will entitle the purchaser to a freehold qualification in the stewartry, in consequence of an old retour; and the lands of Meikle Glen stand rated in the valuation books at 165 l. The upset price of this lot will be 3800 l. Sterling.

## LOT III.

The Eight-merk Lands of WHITESIDE and CALSIDE, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Anwhith.

The present rent of these lands is 100 l. Sterling, and the tenants pay the whole public burdens. They are held blench of the Crown, and are rated in the valuation-books at 150 l.

This lot will be set up at 2000 l. Sterling, being only 20 years purchase of the present rent.

## LOT IV.

The Lands of FALBAE, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright. The present free rent whereof is 2 l. 8 s. Sterling; and they are returned to a merk land of old extent; and will be exposed at 520 l. Sterling.

Mr. Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands. For further particulars, persons desiring to purchase may apply to Francis and John Anderson writer to the signet; and Mr. David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, has power to conclude a private bargain.

## SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

TO BE SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms in Dumfries, on Wednesday the 8th of September 1784, the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of SPOTTS, comprehending Heritable within the parish of Urr, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright, the of which amounts to

From which, deducting for King's supply, minister's stipend, and school salary,

Remains of clear rent,

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and give a vote for a member of Parliament on valuation, being rated at 404 l. Scots in the books of the county. They are pleasantly situated on the river within twelve measured miles of Dumfries, and the great mill to Portpatrick goes through part of them. There is a well stocked mill, and well stocked pigeon-house, on the estate.

Within the grounds there is an extensive fund of Marle, lately accessible by an effectual drain, and the harbour of Dalry, lately within about two miles; so that few estates lie better for export or import of produce. As the Farms are just now out of lease, and the soils are good, with a little money laid out the proprietor; the rents will rise on new leases, the Farms in good condition and well tenanted.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, and they are also valued, and as the minister lately obtained an augmentation of his stipend there can no additional charge come on the estate on that account many years if ever.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and articles of roup have been in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has also a copy of the articles and inventory in the hands of Thomas Thwait writer in Dumfries. And any person wishing to be informed further particulars, or to make a private bargain, may apply to the prior William Riddick of Corbieleton, at Dumfries, or William d. wall accountant in Dumfries, who will show the tack, plans, and measurement of the estate.

## LANDS IN DUMFRIESSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 13th of October next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, the following Parts of the Lands and Estate of MAXWELTON, belonging to Sir James Lawrie of Maxwellton, Bart. in the last after-mentioned.

Lot I. The two-merk Lands of CASTLEFAIRN, which are considerable extent, partly arable, and the remainder excellent pasture. These lands are under a lease which expires at Whitfunday 1793; yearly rent of them, including converted casualties and services, 84 l. 9 s. 2 d.

Lot II. The Lands of BALLINNIE, which are mostly sheep pasture, but contain some arable ground. The lease of these lands expires at Whitfunday 1787; the yearly rent of them, including converted services and casualties, is 49 l. 3 s. 10 d.

There is some ash wood upon these lands. Lot III. The Lands of GORDINSTON, or GORDONSTON, lying partly arable and partly pasture grounds. The lease of these lands is current till Whitfunday 1799, and the yearly rent of them, including converted services, is 39 l. 7 s.

Lot IV. The two-merk Lands of CRAIGENVEY, and one-merk land of Black Merk, being partly arable and partly pasture ground. The tack of these lands expires at Whitfunday next 1783; the present rent, including converted casualties, is 43 l. 15 s. 10 d.

N. B. The tenant, over and above the rent, pays all public burthens. Lot V. The Lands of HILL, under lease current till Whitfunday 1783. The rent whereof, including converted services and casualties, is 45 l. 19 s. 4 d.

The Lands of BURNFOOT, adjoining to the said lands of Hill, the present rent whereof is 26 l.

N. B. The lands of Burnfoot are possessed by the tenant of Hill from year to year, without any lease. They were formerly set at 40 l. of rent.

The Mill and Mill-lands of GILLIGAPOCH, commonly called Gochmill, possessed from year to year, without any lease. The present rent including converted casualties, is 18 l. 15 s.

N. B. The lands of Hill, Burnfoot, and mill lands of Gapoch, lie contiguous, and contain a good deal of valuable arable land, a remarkably good pasture and meadow grounds.

Lot VI. The Lands of AUCHINSTROAN, and STRANRAER, being mostly sheep pasture. These lands are under lease current till Whitfunday 1799; the yearly rent of them is 65 l. 3 s. 9 d.

Lot VII. The Lands of CRAIGLIRRIAN, being also a sheep farm. These lands are under lease current till Whitfunday 1797. They are let along with the lands of Laggan, at a cumulo rent of 121 l. 10 s. The proportion whereof corresponding to Craighirrian, is supposed to be about 40 l.

Lot VIII. The two merk Lands of DRUMLOFF, this being sheep farm, and is under a lease current till Whitfunday 1787. The present rent, including converted services and casualties is 16 l. 11 s.

IX. The two and a half merk Lands of LITTLE DIBBONS, MARLOUR, a two merk land of MEIKLE DIBBONS. The lands are under lease current till Whitfunday 1786, at the yearly rent of 55 l.

Lot X. The Lands of MEIKLE and LITTLE LAGGANS. These lands are partly arable, the remainder good cattle pasture. There is some wood upon them. They are set along with Craighirrian upon a lease current till Whitfunday 1797, at a cumulo rent; the proportion whereof, corresponding to Laggans, is supposed to be 81 l. 18 s.

Lot XI. The Lands of BRECKONSIDE, under a lease current till Whitfunday 1789. The rent whereof, including converted services and casualties, is 38 l. 14 s. 6 d.

The Lands of BANKHEAD, under a lease current till Whitfunday 1792. The rent, including services, is 37 l. 1 s.

The lands of Breckonside and Bankhead consist partly of arable, partly of pasture-grounds.

Lot XII. The Lands of DARDARROCH, consisting of very arable land and excellent pasture. There is a very fine rising upon these lands, which, when last cut, about seventeen years ago, sold for a considerable sum. The wood at present needs to be thinned so that the purchaser may expect an immediate return of money in the weeding, without hurting the wood. These lands are under a lease current, including converted services and casualties, is 44 l. 6 s. 4 d.

Lot XIII. The Lands of WALLACETOWN and FLEU LARG, which consist of very good arable and pasture ground. These lands are let separately for four years from Whitfunday 1784; the lands of Wallacetown at the rent of 12 l. and the lands of Fleu LARG at the rent of 38 l.

All the above lands lie in the parish of Glencairn, excepting lands of Craighenvey and Blackma-k, contained in the 4th Lot, which lie in the parish of Dumfries, and county of Dumfries. The lands general are well inclosed and some of them subdivided.

The Lands of Gordonston being Lot III. the Lands of Breckonside contained in Lot XI. the Lands of Dardarroch being Lot XII. and the Lands of Wallacetown in Lot XIII. are holden blench of the Crown.

The Lands contained in Lots I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, and XIII, are holden of subjects superior.

The estate is valued in cumulo; so that the valuation of each parcel of land cannot at present be mentioned. The teinds of the whole lands are valued, and the proprietor has right to them.

The lands will be sold either in larger or smaller lots than those above mentioned, as may be agreed upon.

The rental of the lands is in the hands of Commissary Galdie in Dumfries. A copy of it, with the current leases and title-deeds, are perfectly clear, and the articles of sale, are in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet; to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars. The tenants will show the Lands.